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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/757,754	01/15/2004	Andrew P. Tybinkowski	56230-604 (ANAK-242)	4287
7590 02/02/2005		EXAMINER		
Toby H. Kusmer, Esq.			THOMAS, COURTNEY D	
McDERMOTT	, WILL & EMERY			
28 State Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Boston, MA 02109			2882	<del> </del>

DATE MAILED: 02/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		_ <del></del>					
		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/757,754	TYBINKOWSKI ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Courtney Thomas	2882				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication or Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondenc addr ss -				
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per ure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stareply received by the Office later than three months after the med patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. t 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thi iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO atute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communica BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ation.			
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15	5 January 2004.					
2a)□	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the applicat 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.					
Applicat	ion Papers						
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Example The drawing(s) filed on 15 January 2004 is Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the contract of the oath or declaration is objected to by the	are: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ the drawing(s) be held in abeya rection is required if the drawin	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.12				
Priority	under 35 U.S.C.`§ 119						
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore  All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docum  2. Certified copies of the priority docum  3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International But  See the attached detailed Office action for a	ents have been received. ents have been received in a priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage				
2) Notion Notion Notion Notion	nt(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB er No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 				

Application/Control Number: 10/757,754 Page 2

Art Unit: 2882

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Objections

1. Claims 4 and 5 are objected to because of the following informalities:

CT system. Appropriate correction is required.

2. Claims 4 and 5 respectively recite: "...the X-ray source is a dual energy, helical conebeam, multi-slice CT system."...the X-ray detector is a high efficiency, wide dynamic range ... X-ray detector array." Examiner notes that an X-ray source may be configured to provide X-ray radiation of differing energy levels (i.e. dual energy) as well as providing cone-beam shaped radiation output; however, the terms helical and multi-slice are associated with the operation of the CT system and not the source itself. With respect to the description of the detector, Examiner concludes the terms high efficiency and wide dynamic range are related to a range of degree and offer no patentable features that distinguish over a two-dimensional detector array employed in a

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tybinkowski et al. (U.S. Patent 5,982,844) in view of Tybinkowski et al. (U.S. Patent 5,937,028).

5.

Art Unit: 2882

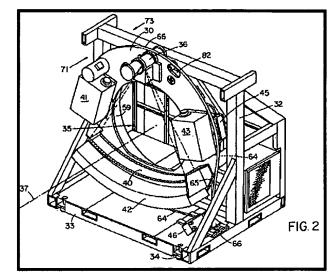
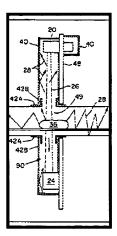


Figure 2 - U.S. Patent 5,982,844 to Tybinkowski et al.

6. As per claim 1, Tybinkowski et al. disclose a tomography scanner comprising: a base (33) a gantry supported on the base and including an outer, non rotating support ring (32) an inner rotatable component ring (30) supported for rotation on the support about a rotation axis of the gantry; an X-ray source (36) and an X-ray detector (40). Tybinkowski et al. do not explicitly disclose a scanner comprising an X-ray containment shield enclosing the X-ray source and detector and secured to the rotatable component ring (30) for rotation with the component ring.

### [57] ABSTRACT

In a computed tomography (CT) scanner, an X-ray shield is mountable to a gantry for absorbing randomly scattered X-ray radiation. The shield is rotatable with the gantry disk for regulating the emission of X-ray radiation near its source. The shield is preferably lined with an energy-absorbent material to provide safe energy levels in the environment external to the system. By minimizing the surface area of the shield, the present system results in significant weight reduction and ease of installation over prior shielding systems.



7.

Abstract & Fig. 2 - U.S. Patent 5,937,028 to Tybinkowski et al.

Application/Control Number: 10/757,754

Art Unit: 2882

8. Tybinkowski et al. disclose a tomography scanner comprising an X-ray containment

Page 4

shield (40) enclosing the X-ray source (20) and detector (24) and secured to a gantry for rotation

therewith (see Abstract and Fig. 2 above). Tybinkowski et al. teach that such arrangement

absorbs randomly scattered radiation, while reducing the need to line an entire housing with lead

as in prior art systems (column 2, lines 26-37). Additionally, Tybinkowski et al. also teach a

scanner employing X-ray absorbing elements within the scanner to further reduce radiation

exposure to the surrounding areas (column 3, lines 17-27).

9. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the apparatus of Tybinkowski et al., such that it incorporated an

X-ray containment shield enclosing the X-ray source and detector and secured to the rotatable

component ring for rotation with the component ring. One would have been motivated to make

such a modification for the purpose of absorbing randomly scattered radiation, while reducing

the need to line an entire housing with lead as in prior art systems as suggested by Tybinkowski

et al. (see Abstract and Fig. 2 above; column 2, lines 26-37).

10. As per claim 2, Tybinkowski et al. as modified above, disclose a tomography scanner

wherein the component ring includes a mounting face extending perpendicular to the rotation

axis and the X-ray source, the detector and X-ray containment shield are secured to the mounting

face of the component ring (see Figs. 1 and 2 above).

11. As per claim 3, Tybinkowski et al. as modified above, do not explicitly disclose a motor

mounted on the support ring.

Application/Control Number: 10/757,754

Art Unit: 2882

12. Tybinkowski et al. ('844) disclose a scanner wherein a motor (46) is mounted on the base

Page 5

(33) and is operatively connected to the component ring (30) through a belt (64) received in an

outer circumferential groove of the component ring (see Figs. 6A, 6B).

13. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to further modify the scanner of Tybinkowski et al. such that a motor was

mounted on the support ring. One would have been motivated to make such a modification for

the purpose of avoiding collision with the rotating component ring as implied by Tybinkowski et

al.

As per claims 4-7, Tybinkowski et al. as modified above, disclose a tomography scanner 14.

wherein the detector is a solid state, two dimensional X-ray detector; the X-ray source provides

cone beam radiation (see Figs. above) and further comprising a data acquisition system (42) and

X-ray tube control systems (column 4, lines 27-33).

As per claims 8 and 9, Tybinkowski et al. as modified above, disclose a tomography 15.

scanner wherein the material absorbent of X-ray incident energy comprises lead (Tybinkowski et

al. ('028) - column 3, lines 37-43).

As per claims 10-17, Tybinkowski et al. as modified above, disclose a tomography 16.

scanner comprising a non rotating X-ray containment tunnel; wherein material absorbent of X-

ray energy comprises lead and wherein open ends of the X-ray containment tunnels include

curtains (30) of X-ray absorbent material (Tybinkowski et al. ('028) - column 3, lines 37-43)

wherein the rotating X-ray containment shield includes an annular body defining diametrically

opposed X-ray source and detector apertures.

Application/Control Number: 10/757,754 Page 6

Art Unit: 2882

17. As per claims 17-24, Tybinkowski et al. as modified above, disclose a tomography

scanner further comprising a conveyor system, (Tybinkowski et al. ('844) - 102; Tybinkowski et

al. ('028) - 32) supported by pulleys and at least one motor (not numbered) for supporting

baggage (Tybinkowski et al. ( $^{\circ}028$ ) – 36).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Courtney Thomas whose telephone number is (571) 272-2496.

The examiner can normally be reached on M - F (9 am - 5 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ed Glick can be reached on (571) 272 2490. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Courtney Thomas
Courtney Thomas

Examiner

Art Unit 2882